



JAIPUR

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act) was notified to come into force on April 1 2010. Almost five years have gone by since the RTE Act became a law. In the context of urban areas, especially with respect to low income neighbourhoods, what does “guaranteeing” education mean? How can citizens find out if every child in their community is in school and whether he/she is learning? What is the way for people to assess whether schools in their locality are complying with the norms laid down by the law?

The aim of this exercise was to find the answers to these questions and figure out what it would take to translate policy into practice in urban locations across India. Five cities participated in this exercise. These cities were: Delhi, Jaipur, Patna, Mysore and Hyderabad. In each of these cities, one municipal ward, typically a mixed or low income area, was chosen to be a “pilot” location and a census was carried out.

We hope that the measures, methods and findings from this exercise are useful as a demonstration of what can be done to understand the status of education in urban areas. We also hope that the actual example of a census of one municipal ward in the city can guide the way for community-based planning, not just for compliance with the RTE Act, but for guaranteeing quality elementary education for all children in the city.

ENROLLMENT

Table 1: % Children in different types of schools 2014

Age group	*No. of children	Govt.	Pvt.	Other	Not in school	Total
Age: 6-14 ALL	3345	11.8	79.2	2.3	6.7	100
Age: 6-14 BOYS	1759	9.8	82.4	1.8	6.1	100
Age: 6-14 GIRLS	1586	14.1	75.6	2.8	7.5	100
Age: 6-10 ALL	1870	11.5	82.0	2.8	3.7	100
Age: 6-10 BOYS	968	9.7	84.7	2.1	3.4	100
Age: 6-10 GIRLS	902	13.4	79.1	3.6	4.0	100
Age: 11-14 ALL	1475	12.2	75.9	1.7	10.2	100
Age: 11-14 BOYS	791	9.8	79.7	1.5	9.0	100
Age: 11-14 GIRLS	684	14.8	71.6	2.0	11.6	100
Age: 15-16 ALL	536	17.5	56.9	2.3	23.3	100
Age: 15-16 BOYS	268	12.8	64.2	2.0	21.0	100
Age: 15-16 GIRLS	268	22.1	49.6	2.7	25.6	100

Note: 'Other' includes children going to madaras and EGS.

'Not in school' = dropped out + never enrolled

* The numbers might not add up due to missing information under certain categories.

Table 2: % Children age 2-6 enrolled in different types of pre-schools and schools 2014

Age	No. of children	In balwadi or anganwadi	In LKG/UKG	In school			Not in school or pre-school	Total
				Govt.	Pvt.	Other		
Age 2	227	0.9	4.0				95.2	100
Age 3	286	2.8	25.5				71.7	100
Age 4	318	1.9	55.0				43.1	100
Age 5	364	0.6	51.1	4.1	25.0	1.1	18.1	100
Age 6	349	1.2	37.8	6.3	41.3	1.7	11.8	100

Note: For 2, 3 and 4 year old children, only pre-school status was recorded.

ABOUT THE WARD

Out of a total of 91 wards in Jaipur, Ward number 62 was surveyed for this study. The ward is situated in west Jaipur and is part of the walled city of Jaipur. It is also a part of the well-known Chandpole market. The area is known for idol-making, making of marble sculptures and embroidery. Some residents work as labourers in handicraft businesses; others own or work in shops and showrooms. Old-style buildings adorn the many lanes and by-lanes in this area. Some buildings are workshops, some are places for workers to stay, and others are godowns and residential quarters.

This survey was conducted in November-December 2014. It reached 4,501 households and 5,110 children in the age group of 2 to 16 years.

Table 3: % Children going to schools in different location by school type 2014

School type	No. of children	Location of school		Total
		Inside ward	Outside ward	
Govt.	353	64.3	35.7	100
Pvt.	1576	44.9	55.1	100
Other	54	48.2	51.9	100
Total	1983	48.5	51.5	100

READING

**Table 4: % Children by class and READING level
All schools 2014**

Std	Not even letter	Letter	Word	Level 1 (Std I text)	Level 2 (Std II text)	Total
Std I-II	21.4	29.6	19.6	16.3	13.2	100
Std III-V	1.7	11.3	13.1	23.3	50.6	100
Std VI-VIII	0.1	2.7	3.4	10.0	83.8	100
Total	7.6	14.7	12.3	17.0	48.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading achieved by a child. For example, in classes III-V, 1.7% children cannot even read letters, 11.3% can read letters but not more, 13.1% can read words but not Std I level text or higher, 23.3% can read Std I level text but not Std II level text, and 50.6% can read Std II level text. For each group of classes, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.



Reading Tool

कहानी
सावन का महीना था। आसमान में बहुत काले-काले बादल छाए थे। ठंडी-ठंडी हवा चल रही थी। मुझे झूला झूलने का मन किया। बड़े भैया एक मोटी सी रस्सी लेकर बाहर आए। भैया ने रस्सी को पेड़ से लटकाकर झूला बनाया। सब ने मिलकर खूब झूला झूला। बाकी बच्चे भी आकर मजे से झूलने लगे। झूलते-झूलते रात हो गई।

अनुच्छेद
नीलू के घर में गाय है। उसका रंग सफेद है। गाय हरी घास खाती है। वह बहुत दूध देती है।

शब्द
ल प स
क ग
ड ब म
ट झ

शब्द
लाल पेर दूध
तेल किला
मोर जूला
कुल पानी मौका

**Table 5: % Children in Std I to Std VIII at different READING levels
by school type 2014**

Std	Reading level	Govt.		Pvt.		Govt. & Pvt.*	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Std I-II	Children who can read at least letters	109	56.9	654	83.2	763	79.4
Std III-V	Children who can read at least a Std I level text	116	58.6	761	76.9	877	74.5
Std VI-VIII	Children who can read a Std II level text	101	70.3	630	86.0	731	83.9

* This is the weighted average of children in government and private schools only.

**Table 6: % Children studying in different medium of instruction
by school type 2014**

Std	Type of school	No. of children surveyed	Hindi	English	Urdu	Other	Total
Std I-V	Govt.	237	97.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	100
	Pvt.	1533	67.8	31.6	0.5	0.1	100
	Govt. & Pvt.*	1770	71.8	27.8	0.4	0.1	100
Std VI-VIII	Govt.	116	97.4	1.7	0.0	0.9	100
	Pvt.	694	72.6	27.0	0.3	0.1	100
	Govt. & Pvt.*	810	76.2	23.3	0.3	0.3	100

* This is the weighted average of children in government and private schools only.

**Table 7: % Children in Std I to VIII at different READING levels
by school medium of instruction and school type 2014**

Std	Reading level	Govt. school (Medium of instruction - Hindi)		Pvt. school (Medium of instruction - English)	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Std I-II	Children who can read at least letters	102	57.8	204	94.1
Std III-V	Children who can read at least a Std I level text	111	57.7	224	83.0
Std VI-VIII	Children who can read at least a Std II level text	99	69.7	164	90.9

ARITHMETIC

Table 8: % Children by class and ARITHMETIC level All schools 2014

Std	Not even 1-9	Recognize numbers		Can subtract	Can divide	Total
		1-9	10-99			
Std I-II	12.4	40.5	37.0	9.2	1.0	100
Std III-V	1.0	14.3	39.8	28.7	16.3	100
Std VI-VIII	0.0	3.4	26.4	28.0	42.2	100
Total	4.4	19.6	34.8	22.1	19.1	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in arithmetic achieved by a child. For example, in classes III-V, 1% children cannot even recognize numbers 1-9, 14.3% can recognize numbers up to 9 but not more, 39.8% can recognize numbers up to 99 but cannot do subtraction, 28.7% can do subtraction but cannot do division, and 16.3% can do division. For each group of classes, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

ENGLISH

Table 10: % Children by class and READING level in ENGLISH All schools 2014

Std	Not even capital letters	Capital letters	Small letters	Simple words	Easy sentences	Total
Std III-V	3.4	7.9	25.7	38.1	24.9	100
Std VI-VIII	0.7	2.3	12.4	31.6	53.1	100
Total	8.9	9.9	22.7	31.1	27.4	100

How to read this table: Each cell shows the highest level in reading English achieved by a child. For example, in classes III-V, 3.4% children cannot even read capital letters, 7.9% can read capital letters but not more, 25.7% can read small letters but not words or higher, 38.1% can read words but not sentences, and 24.9% can read sentences. For each group of classes, the total of all these exclusive categories is 100%.

Math Tool

अंक पहचान 1-9	संख्या पहचान 10-99	घटाव	भाग
1 4	51 83	46 63 - 29 - 39	7) 879
7 3	37 65	47 45 - 28 - 17	6) 824
6 9	55 26	92 84 - 76 - 57	8) 985
5 2	91 43	52 66 - 14 - 48	4) 517
36 27			

बच्चे से कोई भी 5 अंक पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।
 बच्चे से कोई भी 5 संख्या पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।
 बच्चे से कोई भी 2 घटाव के बराबर करने को कहें। दोनों ही सही होने चाहिए।
 बच्चे से कोई भी 1 भाग का बराबर करने को कहें। यह सही होना चाहिए।

English Tool

छोटे अक्षर	छोटे अक्षर
D L T K G X P N	y f i s v m a h
कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।	कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।
कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।	कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।
कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।	कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।

कम से कोई भी 5 अक्षर पहचानने को कहें। कम से कम 4 सही होने चाहिए।
 कप, कुर्सी, बच्चा, बंदर, बूढ़ा आदि के अर्थ बच्चे को बताने को कहें।
 What is the time?
 This is a small door.
 I like to sleep.
 He has a blue shirt.

Table 9: % Children in Std I to Std VIII at different ARITHMETIC levels by school type 2014

Std	Arithmetic level	Govt.		Pvt.		Govt. & Pvt.*	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Std I-II	Children who can recognize numbers 1-9 or more	110	71.8	655	90.7	765	88.0
Std III-V	Children who can do at least subtraction	116	37.9	759	46.4	875	45.3
Std VI-VIII	Children who can do division	101	13.9	628	46.8	729	42.3

* This is the weighted average of children in government and private schools only.

Table 11: % Children in Std I to Std VIII at different ENGLISH levels by school type 2014

Std	English level	Govt.		Pvt.		Govt. & Pvt.*	
		No. of children	%	No. of children	%	No. of children	%
Std I-II	Children who can recognize at least capital letters	108	49.1	654	83.5	762	78.6
Std III-V	Children who can read at least words	116	42.2	761	67.8	877	64.4
Std VI-VIII	Children who can read sentences	101	25.7	625	57.4	726	53.0

* This is the weighted average of children in government and private schools only.

SCHOOLS

According to DISE (2013-14), Ward no. 62 in Jaipur has 17 schools. Our surveyors visited 21 schools of which 6 were government and 15 were private. All 6 government schools and 10 private schools gave us permission to enter and record basic data on enrollment, attendance and school facilities. Compliance with the RTE norms in private schools was better than in government schools. Of the 6 government schools 3 complied with the PTR norm while all 10 private schools complied with the PTR norm. Half of the government schools had a drinking water available while all private schools had the facility. Even in the case of toilets more private schools had useable toilets as compared to government schools. For instance, 4 out of 6 government schools had a useable toilet while all private schools had the facility. All schools had a boundary wall, while playground was found in none of the government schools and in only 2 out of 10 private schools. Presence and usage of library books was the only indicator in which government schools outperformed private schools. All 6 government schools had library books while only 3 out of 10 private schools had the facility.

Note: Some schools in the ward were not recorded in DISE (2013-14).

KEY FINDINGS

Enrollment in schools

- ◆ Close to 93% of children in the age group 6-14 years are enrolled in school.
- ◆ The proportion of children out of school in the age group 6-14 years is close to 7%. Across all age groups reported, the proportion of girls not in school is higher as compared to boys.
- ◆ The proportion of children not in school increases by a huge amount as the children cross the elementary age group; 23% of children in the 15-16 years age group are out of school. For girls the figure is 25% which is high as compared to boys (21%).
- ◆ More children are going to private schools than to government schools. About 82% of children in the age group 6-10 years are going to private schools, whereas just 11% of children in the same age group are going to government schools. (The remaining 7% are either enrolled in other schools or are not in school.)
- ◆ The medium of instruction for most of the children studying in government schools is Hindi (97%). The same is true for private school children as well (more than 68%).

Preschool

- ◆ A negligible proportion of children in the age group 4-6 years are attending government pre-schools (*balwadi/anganwadi*). Majority of children in this age group are either going to a private pre-schools (*LKG/UKG*) or private schools or are not enrolled anywhere.

Learning

- ◆ 51% of children in Std 3 to 5 could read a Std 2 level text. About 16% could do division and 25% could read simple sentences in English.
- ◆ Children in private schools outperformed children in government schools.
- ◆ The proportion of children in Std 3 to 5 who could read at least a Std 1 level text is 59% for government school children and 77% for private school children.
- ◆ In arithmetic, while 38% of children in Std 3 to 5 in government schools could do at least subtraction, the corresponding figure for private school children is 46%.
- ◆ Lastly, in English, while 42% of children in Std 3 to 5 in government schools could read at least words, the corresponding figure for private school children is 68%.

Thoughts on the way forward

Schooling needs of children in this ward is mainly met by private schools. The poor infrastructure and inadequate number of teachers in government schools indicates the need to improve their facilities and employ more teachers. Further, the teachers of both private and government schools require some more inputs on early grade arithmetic teaching.